STATE LEAGUE

Concluded from Page I.

the past; it is ready for its equally glorious work in the future. The party of soldiers and statesmen, heroes and martyrs has finished the work of its lusty youth; it now enters on the task of its strong manhood. And here on the threshold of that task, here at this momentous epoch of its history it unfurls its standard, "Protection to American Industries, American Labor and American Homes!" The Re-publican League of Pennsylvania, composed of the young blood of the party, will be a mighty factor, a powerful auxiliary in helping spread the principles of Repubheanism throughout this great common-wealth. This is the year when every force harmony with the state organization to must be utilized, every power working in secure an overwhelming triumph. He who would direct the affairs of the Repub-lican State league should be one whose Republicanism has never been questionedone who is able to lead and fearlessly dia-charge every duty—one who knows nothing done while suything remains un-done, one who sees in his party's suc-cess his highest hope and loftiest inspiration, one who will arouse the cuthusiasm of the rank and file by his loyalty and devotion to party interest. Such an one is the gentleman whom I shall name for the office of president of the State League of Republican clubs, courteous in expres-sion, urtane in deportment and fearless in the discharge of his every duty. His nom-ination is not only the choice of Northeastern Pennsylvania, it is the desire of the whole state; it is the demand of the League of Republican Clubs of Pennsysvania; it is that League that speaks today and asks you, its delegates and representatives assembled to elect for its president, the dauntless young leader, the peerdent, the dauntiess young leader, the peer-less Republican, the strong, brilliant, and able advocate of his party's cause—Major Everett Warren, of Scranton.

Ma jor Warren was elected by acphia, and C. L. Magee, of Pittsburg. escorted him to the chair.

He accepted the honor with the fol-

lowing remarks:

Gantlemen of the Convention: In accepting the office to which, by your kind suffrages, I have been elected, I must first thank you for this expression of your confidence, and assure you of my apyour confidence, and assure you of my appreciation of the honor you have conferred upon me. I am not forgetful either of the responsibilities of the position. To follow in the footsteps of the Hon. Edwin 8. Strart, of Philadelphia, our first president, and in a sense the father of the Pennsylvania league, and of my friend, Mr. Robinson, the "Jack of Clubs," under whose energetic leadership the club system has grown to be an important factor in the politics of the state and demonin the politics of the state and demon-strated its value to both state and county committees—this is a task not easy to per-form. I can only promise you a heart loyal to the principles of the party we love and a hand willing to work in the

Republican party; it has no pay roll, it controls no patronage, it is an army of is not a sentence or a syllable we would privates and its officers serve with the rank and file. It is not its province to Today the young Republicans of Pennformulate platforms or nominate candi-dates for office. It has no desire to interfere with the regular party machinery, much less to usurp the functions of any committee in charge of campaign manageganization." It seeks through its clubs to interest the individual citizen in politics, to foster and promote in him a knowledge of and a love for the principles of the Republican party, or as the young Republi-cans of Philadelphia state it in their char-and entering their protest against existter-and this comprehends the full measure of its work-"to educate young men to a loftler appreciation of their relations of Pennsylvania by an unparalled majorto the national, state and municipal gov-ernment, and to encourage them to active participation in the nomination and elec-tion of honest and capable public officers.

This convention is the forum of the league. Here we meet and discuss the issues of the day and the needs of the party. Statements made here are the expressions of individuals and cannot bind the future action of the party as a party and no at-tempt is made to speak for its authorities. I voice my own sentiments, therefore when I say that the future of the Republi can party depends upon its ability to satisfy the intelligence, arouse the enthusi-asm and enlist the active work of the young men of the nation. To do this it young men of the nation. To do this it must be aggressive in action, true to the American and time honored policy of pro-tection; it must dignify and ennoble American labor; it must insist upon a true ballot and a fair count; It must first, last and all the time stand firm and steadfast for American patriotism, prosperity and progress as against the world. The young men of the land are going out to unite with the party that believes in evo-lution not revolution; the party whose promise of today, using the language of another, is the statue of tomorrow and ripens into the fundamental law of the land. They are looking to the Republican party, if I mistake not, to lead the nation up and out of the mire into which this Populist administration has plunged it into the broad and clear light of good, sensible, honest and conservative govern-ment. They want the truths of Republicanism brought home to them. How can this be done? The league clubs furnish the means and the agency if they are nu-merous enough and hospitable enough. They are the party whips and they must be use effectively or the party will suffer. They tell us everything is going our

way in Pennsylvania this fall. So it is as to the state ticket. The contention as to that is one of majorities, that is all. There are, however, ten congressional districts today represented by Democrats. There ought to be none. I note with pleasure that the party in Philadelphia propose to recover the Third district from the clutches of McAleer. What about Carbon and Borks, Luzerne, and Schnylkil. and Berks, Luzerne and Schuylkill, Northumberland and even York? The Twenty-fourth must be won; Crawford and Erie redeemed; and with General Hastings as our candidate for governor, why may we not hope to carry the Twenty-sighth and break the back of Centre and Clearfield counties?

It is our work to organize the army of volunteers. We must bear in mind that the Democratic leaders, while wonderfully lacking in true statesmanship in Pennsyl vania, are replete with political cunning and shrewdness. We must meet organization with organization. In the campaign now opening before us we want to bury the sugar-coated Democracy and the wheels-in-the-head, asthmatic, Populist and People's party beyond the possibility of resurrection, and with their faces down so that when they dig themselves out they will be where they belong.

Let us go forth from this convention determined to present in each county of this commonwealth an organized army of clubs ready to fall into line at the word of command, and march under Republican banners to aglorious victory in Novem

At the conclusion of the new president's address, a vote of thanks, proposed by Senator Lyon, of Allegheny, was tendered the retiring president,

Meade D. Detweiler, of Harrisburg, presented the name of A. Wilson Norris, of this city, as one of the candidates for vice president, seven to be elected; J. M. Foster, a colored delegate, named John M. Clark, another colored man, of Allegheny county; John C. Carter named B. Frank Eshelman, of Luneaster: James F. Burke, of Pittsburg, named Isadore Sobel, of Erie; J. W. Park, colored, named Stephen Gibson, of Philadelalso colored Congressman G W. Stone, of Warren, named Edward W. Parshall; Henry S. Levan, of Read-ing, and Giles D. Irish, of Mahanoy

City were also named. The firso ballot resulted in the election of the following vice presidents: Norris, Eshelman, Irish, Parshal, Gib-son, Sobel and Clarke.

Secretary E. N. Randolph, of Pitte-burg, and Treasurer Mahlon D. Young, of Philadelphia, were re-elected by aclamution. This completed the list of

A vote of thanks was tendered the local committee and citizens of Harrisburg for kind treatment and courtesies, and at 4 30 p. m. the convention ad-

GENERAL HASTINGS' SPEECH.

The Candidate for Governor Opens the Campaign with an Elequent Address, A fitting conclusion of the Republican State league convention today was a great meeting tonight at which General D. H. Hastings, the candidate for governor, made the opening speech of the cam paign in Pennsylvania. Previous to the meeting there was a short parade in which all the local and visit ing clubs and delegates to the league convention took part. The state candidates and prominent speakers rode in carriages and were cheered by the great

multitudes on the streets. Upon the arrival of General Hastings and his associates at the opera house they were given a tremendous ovation, and it was five minutes after he was introduced by Major Warren, president of the State league, before General flastings could speak, so continuous was the cheering. He spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTON OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RE-PUBLICAN CLUB LEAGUE;

It was hoped that before the campaign in Pennsylvania opened, the tariff issue would be settled and that the long and weary controversy would be ended, at least for the present. This would have been a great relief to the country. However much the people may have enter-tained this desire, the country is notified by the president himself in his letter to Representative Catchings that the agitation will be resumed in December, at least as to one of its most important features, that of free raw materials. I think it is not too much to say that the immediand ate dangers incident to this agitation may be avoided if the verdict of the people at the November elections throughout the country will sustain the desire of the senclamation. David Martin, of Philadel- ate to drop the controversy over the tariff, and it is that sentiment more than all other issues in this campaign which the Republican party is now called upon to di-

The people rarely determine more than one issue at any given time, and the over-shadowing question now before us is that

of American protection.

Nothing has transpired since the defeat of 1892, that ought to change a Republican vote in 1894. The Republicans who then voted for a change appear to be ready to help bring about another change, and the signs of the times indicate that the people generally are in favor of a return to Re-

LOYALTY IN DEFEAT.

During the past two years we have followed our banners in defeat as loyally as when they led the way to victory, and it is a matter of pride and abiding satisfaction that in the campaign before us, there is not an achievment of Republicanism for oval to the principles of the party we ove and a hand willing to work in the ineyard.

This is the volunteer organization of the tepublican party; it has no pay roll, it our country's history since 1860, and there

sylvania come together to do their part for November's conquest. The enthusiasm of this convention is but another evidence that our party is united in every section committee in charge of campaign management. Its motto is "Education and Organization." It seeks through its clubs to unshaken confidence and unbroken ranks, we will again seek the public judgment

after thorough discussion.

The people are anxious to vote. They ity notified the country that they were not satisfied with the raling conditions at Washington. Time has only intensified the desire to enter another and a more emphatic protest.

Pennsylvania, with her great popula on, her growing cities, her diversity of industries, her native wealth, her intel-lectual advancement and unfaitering pariotism, has never, when duty required. ailed to blaze the way for the other states o follow. In this crisis, Pennsylvania will

be looked to, to lead the way. Nature has blessed no other state with such wealth and boundless resources. founders of our country made her the keystone of the federal arch, and her native wealth, united with the industry, thrift and intelligence of her people, have made her equally the keystone of American protection. Every industry within can protection. Every industry within her borders, with its teeming energy and cheery music, contented and happy workmen and prosperous employer, was a monument erected to the protective policy. Today they are the forceful but silent protests against free trade. She stands, by virtue of her imperial position, at the shead of the column of protective states. She has long set the standard for the nation, and every principle of self-preservation and patriotism should be incentives to hold her advanced position in the coming struggle.

FAITH IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania stands for the fair and ational protection of her own material rational protection of her own material interests and her own people, but demands nothing for them which she does not accord to every other state in the union. I have an abiding faith that the great majority of her people are confident in the belief that future progress, independence, thrift and contentment are largely dependent upon the sure and intelligent enforces. dent upon the sure and intelligent enforce ment of the protective policy. They will so declare in unmistakable tones at the first opportunity.

If it shall be asserted that national is

sues have no place in the state campaign, we reply that there is no citizen, no business, no interest, no occupation in the commonwealth that is not concerned in these questions, and there is no state in all the union so vitally interested as Penn-

sylvania.

The well intentioned citizen who has not yet decided how to vote at the coming election may well consider his ground. I prosperous? Is he as contented and confident in the future as before? When he has answered to himself these vital questions, let him, on his way to the polls, pass the silent mill, the cold furnace, the broken silent mill, the cold furnace, the broken bank, the deserted forge, let him pass by poverty and want, business paralyzed and confidence vanished, and then record his judgment of the responsibility for these conditions and his hope for the future in the ballot which he places in the box. Let him consider what would be left, if Let him consider what would be left, if it were possible to strike out of the coun-try's history that which has been accom-plished through the agency of the Repub-lican party—repudiation of the public faith, discordant states, human slavery, civil war, a dishonored flag, and the taunts of other nations that the American form of government was a failure,

OPPORTUNITIES PRESENTED.

This is the time for the best endeavors This is the time for the best endeavors of patriotism. If it shall grasp the great opportunity now presented, the Republican party will enter upon a new if not a greater career in the redemption of the land from material and industrial paralysis, from the lack of confidence which is the father of panics, from that commercial frenzy which drives solvency to the wall, and from that unscrupulous quality of demagogy which seeks to array class against class, capital against labor, and section against section.

The stretch that a prompt repeal of the Sherman law would at least give a measure of relief. The bitter department of the lack of confidence which is introduction of the measure in congress and the long and needless delay in its consideration found the country, when the measure reached the president for his signature, in a condition where almost every astitution and industry that was not destinated to survive every possible condition of embarrassment, had gone down in the general crash.

markable co-incidence that almost every industry halted, business received a stroke of paralysis, and confidence, in almost every avenue of trade and commerce, stood still the moment the returns revealed the fact that Harrison was no longer president and that his successor was re-inforced by partisan majorities in both branches of the national legislature.

branches of the uational legislature.

Another argument still more specious, is advanced that the cause of the panic must be traced to the general effect of the Mc-Kinley tariff law upon the commercial and industrial conditions of the country. The history of the times has proven that law to be a most wise and intelligent readjustment of rates and schedules made necessary by the increasing developments and demands of the country. It injured no individual industry. It closed no industrial establishment. It reduced no man's wages. Neither the McKinley law nor the Republican party left to President Cleveland or his party a legacy of hard times, Republican party left to President Cleve-land or his party a legacy of hard times, idle industries, unproductive enterprises, or unemployed labor. President Cleve-land came into power with a country blessed with unprecedented activity in every branch of human employment. He found labor in active demand and found it better paid than ever before in the world's history. He assumed charge of a government with unparalleled credit and unimpeachable honor. Dun's Trade Review declared that "the year 1893 has been the most prosperous over known in business."

In the face of these conditions, its opponents declared "Republican protection to be a fraud and a robbery;" that it was "unconstitutional;" that it was "the culminating atrocity of class legislation."

PROTECTION BRINGS HAPPINESS. I care not what epithets may be applied, you know and I know that after thirty years of protection, up to the advent of the present administration. this country was never more happy and presperous. Under protection we took first rank in all lines of industrial and material development. Measured by any standard America led the world under a policy of American protection, and notwithstanding the dark cloud that now rests over it, and which we hope will soon be happily dispelled, is and will contine to be the greatest, most prosperous and grandest of all the nations of the earth.

sold. This was the condition when Lin-coln, the Republican party, the Civil war and a new protective tariff law began to make history. Lincoln lived only to see the successful issue of arms. Those who came after him struggled with a war debt of appalling proportions, and sought to re-construct a land depleted of men and money, laid desolate by carnage. A third of a century later the marks of strife upon the battlefields were no more nearly effaced than the war debt, and, today the story of both is told in enduring monuments and the nation's pension roll. Where does history record a parallel for such a struggle and such a glorius issue?

All through these years populations in-creased, intellectual and moral develop-ment was everywhere stimulated, cities and towns, workshops and factories, mills and furnaces, linked tegether by railroads and rivers, were filled with happy, prosperous and contented people. The broken bank, the assignee and the receiver were as much a curiosity as the idle workshop. Labor was never so well paid in any country or in any time, and it was nower to prove it. try or in any time, and it was never in greater demand and never paid in better money. Whatever the future may have in store for our country and her industries and her commerce, the record of the past thirty years will stand forth as a monu-ment to the wisdom and sagacity of the statesmanship that continued from Lincoln to Harrison.

NO ROOM FOR DEMAGOGUES. This campaign should not be lost or won upon mistaken issues. There should be no room for passion or prejudice, nor for the demagogue or professional calamity shouter. The real issues are largely questions and the commercial development, appeared to justify the theory. Such a comparison of values extended, in the earlier days, to the commercial development of the commercial development. shouter. The real issues are largely ques-tions of business and government. My personal respect and regard for the distin-guished leader of the Democracy and his associates on the ticket are an additional reason with me that there should be no cloud upon the real issue. He has been for many years the leader of free trade thought many years the leader of free trade thought in the state. His great newspaper for many years has been the fearless and per-sistent advocate of free trade in this state. I know of no single time in the last decade when his newspaper has swerved from the line marked out by its owner to instill into every household where his paper went those principles of free trade so clearly set forth in the Chicago platform and so persistently inculcated by President Cleve-land and his party.

Heretofore we have never contended that the differences between the parties were nearly so great as are now demonstrated by the events of the last year and a half. The people of this country are determined to better their condition, if intelligent voting will do the week. This telligent voting will do the work. This determination comes from the grave necessities of the hour—necessities sadly shown to be far more important and powerful than prejudice or fealty to political par-

The American people are progressive, aggressive, restless and ambitious; they are always seeking to better their condi-tion. Their ingenuity and activity in poli-tics have been little short of the same qualities exhibited in their inventions and enterprise as applied to our industrial and every other people. These qualities, pre-vailing to a lesser degree in England, direeted the tendency in the United King-dom because of its limited territory and overflowing population, toward ultimate free trade. The Euglish influence, so per-sistently inculcated in the American mind, to a large degree led many of our people to a belief that free trade would be a step in advance and a benefit to our own country. We had lived through a generation of protection and our prosperity and detrade, which it was thought no legislation could effect. So persistently had the free trade doctrino been disseminated, that many well-intentioned people all over the country began to look upon protection as a positive injury and the creature of wealth to increase wealth at the expense of those who were less fortunate. At all events, the party who declared Republican protection to be "fraud and robbery" elected a positive injury and the creature of wealth hope he will inquire of himself, how he likes the conditions since the Republican party has gone out of power? How has it been with him individually? Has he had steady employment? Is he paid the old Republican wage rate? Does he find the cost of living cheaper, and the ability to meet that cost better? Is his business proposerous? Is he as contented and configuration of the United States, and placed a majority of his own party in both branches of commeet that cost better? Is his business proposerous? Is he as contented and configuration of the united States, and placed a majority of his own party in both branches of commeet that cost better? Is his business proposerous? Is he as contented and configuration of the united States, and placed a majority of his own party in both branches of commeet that cost better? Is his business proposerous? Is he as contented and configuration of the united States and placed a majority of his own party in both branches of comments are the cost better? Is his business proposerous? Is he as contented and configuration of the united States and placed a majority of his own party in both branches of comments and the cost of the united States are the cost of the united States and placed a majority of his own party in both branches of configuration of the united States are the cost of the united States and placed a majority of his own party in both branches of the united States are the cost of the united States and placed a majority of his own party in both branches of the united States are the cost of the united States are the united States gress to assist him in carrying out his well-declared intentions.

RESULT OF DEMOCRATIC RULE. His induction into office was coincident with the beginning of a steady drain of gold to other countries, a return of Ameri-can securities to our own shores, where they found a disordered market, which went from bad to worse until the cur-rency of the country was largely with-drawn from circulation; the business interests paralyzed; labor without employment, and the American labor market reduced toward a par with the cheaper mar-kets of the world. Banks were compelled to close their doors; financial institutions

were driven to the wall, and the business of the country lay prostrate.

The president arrived early at the conclusion that the repeal of the purchasing clauses of the Sherman silver law would relieve the country. Good men in bot parties took opposite views on the sub

The student of our times has been urged to believe that the responsibility for the present condition of the country should not be laid at the door of the party now in power. He is advised that these depressions in business, by some law not understood or explained, come periodically and irresistably and that the responsibility therefore cannot be located. But it is a location of the same time the Wilson bill, prepared by the leading free traders in Congress, bearing the stamp of the president's approval, was introduced and found a speedy passage through the lower house of congress. There were many Democrats therefore cannot be located. But it is a

passage of the measure would sound the toesin of their own political death, as well as financial ruis to many of their constituas financial rain to many of their constitu-ents. The influences, however, which made the bill and backed its passage were stronger than any the objecting Demo-crats could bring, and between the Scylla of protection of home industries and the Charybdis of free trade at the white house, the measure found and easy voyage to the

There trouble began in earnest. Strong, independent and patriotic men were brave enough to encounter presidential disfavor and party censure rather than acquiesce in a measure that would surely prove disasa measure that would surely prove disas-trous and bring ruin among the people whom they had been chosen to represent. To save themselves, perhaps, more than to succor the country, they began adding protective amendments for the benefit of their respective constituencies. Republi-can senators were powerless to mould; they could but back by threats of delay the damagns of Democrats for protection. the demands of Democrats for protection. The people of the country, who came to lay their petitions and appeals before the committee, were ignored. The star cham-ber councils of the senatorial committee were closed against all the country and their representatives, even the Republi-can members of the committee being excluded. The south alone secured a hear-ing. It dominated both committees, alike ing. It dominated both committees, alike in numbers and influence. Most of its demands were for free trade, because the plantation system fosters a policy which means poorly paid labor; but where the south needed protection it got it. Sectionalism did all it could, and was only prevented from doing more by the attitude of a handful of northern Democratic senators who mean its demands with out. senators, who met its demands with out-spoken protest, as brave as the protests of Penusylvania's patriotic Samuel J. Randall in his successful battle against the

DEMAND FOR TARIFF IN SPOTS.

It is safe to say that no protective amendment would have found a lodgment upon the original bill, if a sufficient number of senators could have been found in the body to pass it. Concessions had to be made in order to secure a majority. The Democratic demand for a tariff in spots, in the face of the declared purpose of the party and its chosen chieftain, resulted in more than 600 amendments—600 spots on the nations of the earth.

The facts are plain and the record marvelous. After fitteen years of tariff for revenue, President Lincoln found not a dollar in the treasury, and the national credit gone. After selling the bonds of the government at 11 per cent. below par, Buchanan's secretary of the treasury, when he found the bidders exhausted, but the bonds not sold, advised congress to ask for an indorser, and suggested that if the states would go security for the nation, the states would go security for the send the nations are stated as the nations are stated as the send of the continuous secretary of the country struggled for bread and butter. When the measure was presented to the senate, so changed and mutilated was its condition that its parents declined to recognize it and viewed it with horror. The president himself invoked every influence and part the notation was presented to the senate and butter. When the measure was presented to the senate and butter. When the nations are structured to the measure was presented to the senate and butter. When the nations are structured to the senate and butter. When the nation should be senated to the senate and butter. When the nation should be senated to the senate and butter. When the nation should be senated to the senate and butter. When the nation should be senated to the senate and butter. When the nation should be senated to the senate and butter. own notions upon the senate, and declared that those of his party who would not bow to his decree were guilty, among other crimes, of "party perfidy and dis-

honor. The people's interests were lost sight of in the angry contentions between the president and the opposing factions of his own party for supremacy. In that contest the victory was against the president and on the side of the spotted bill. Indeed, the earnest and growing opposition compelled him to lower his colors, while his majority in the house made a speedy supremaker firing a few positions of the second of the s surrender, firing a few pop guns by way

of protest.

The product of the year's work on tariff reform has resulted in placing on the statute books a measure which satisfies neither political party. A distinguished Democratic senator publicly declared be-fore the senate that he doubted if it gave satisfaction to a thousand people in all the land. Twelve months' work for free trade is ended. The people in patience and actual suffering have waited for a new dispensation, which was to bring prosper-ity, happiness, comfort and contentment to all the land, and all of the people

We read in the history of earlier times that there long prevailed a common thought current through many eras that in the business of acquiring money or property, what one man gained another lost. No other theory of the exchange of wealth was more popular than this. Among the commercial nations dealing this country and won somewhat of gen-

eral acceptance, but more recent experi-ences have proved its fallacy.

This controlling thought must have been in the mind of Mr. Lincoin, when he de-clared in his homely way, that the simplest explanation of American protection was embodied in the suggestion that, if an American purchased \$20 worth of goods in a foreign country, America had the goods and the foreign country the money; but that if the American purchased the goods in America, America would have both the

goods and the money.

Since the events of the past eighteen months have called a halt upon development, every man and woman in the land has become poorer than before. The mechanic has had to trench upon the saving of his previous prosperous years to enable his family to live. So too has it been in greater or less degree with the capitalist, the operator, the miner and the farmer. No calling has been exempt from the uni-versal fall, and all have suffered a loss of substance, the suffered being largely measured by the ability to bear it. substance. FREE TRADE NOW UNDERSTOOD

It is sadly easy to realize this truth so now seen and known of all men and women and it strikes from under it the very foundation of free trade, which looks only to free exchanges of goods in the marts of the world. The United States desires and demands more than that. It is the richest in resources of all lands given to the use of man. It has untold stores of every class material conditions. In the latter regard of man. It has untold stores of every class they have eclipsed every other land and of material wealth needing only the handiwork of man to make it contribute to the uses of civilization. These attract to then both population and capital; hence our great towns and cities distant from every other avenue of commerce than is afforded by great railways and internal water ways. The highway of the sea is not the only thoroughfare leading to profitable markets. Here we seek within our bor ders a market which should be onr own a market afforded by 70,000,000 of people of protection and our prosperity and development were regarded as a constant factor attached to all lines of industry and to trade. With manufactures and all other lines of industry closed by adverse legis-lation, the home labor market falls to the level of the cheapest markets. The power of legislation over, nay, the threat of legislation upon, the question will never again be mistaken by the people. They see it now as they had never seen it be-

ore. With the belief that the question might be settled in some form and the agitation allayed, and with the earnest desire to ad-just all lines of industry to the conditions imposed by the new law, it was hoped that business generally would try to resume; but with the distinct notice from the offi-cial head of the party in power that the agitation will again be resumed when con-gress convenes in December next, it is to be feared that the best we may expect will be to see poverty not so intense, comfort modified by careful economies, progress upon lines shaded to suit difficult surundings, development modified to les-not needs, and, all too sadly, cheaper men

SLEEPLESSNESS,



Melancholia, and kindred ailments, whether resulting from over anxiety, overwork or study, or from unnatural habits or excesses, are treated as a specialty, with great success, by the Staff of Specialists attached to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. Personal examinations not always necessary. Many cases are successfully treated at a distance.

ASTHMA. successful treatment has been discovered for Asthma and Hay Fover, which can be sent by Mail or Express.

It is not simply a palliative but a radical cure.

and women than we were wont to see un der a round generation of Republican legis

Painful as is this reflection, it is but the Painful as is this reflection, it is but the darker cloud which invites the dawn. The people have been awakened as never before. If the November elections shall restore a Republican house of representatives at Washington, the initial step will have been accomplished, and if the popular verdict shall be decisive not only in Pennsylvania, but in every other section, it will surely pave the way to a renewed ascendency in '96, and the election of a Republican president will crown the efforts made necessary by the viciasitudes of '98 and '94. Congress is adjourned: its house members are returning to face criticism from bers are returning to face criticism from their constituents, while the Democratic majority in the senate is divided into free trade and semi-protective factions. The president, after ten days' consideration. declared that he was too much chagrined and disgusted that he could not oven dignify the measure by attaching his signature thereto, and in the same breath he gave the country notice that at the next aession of congress in December the tariff agitation would be resumed and warfare again waged until protection is blotted out as to all raw materials. This is the lamentable product of the work of the past year. The mighty ener-gies of the country lie dormant after a year's waiting for the outcome of a crusade whose results have even disgusted even its

creators.

Let the thoughtfut men of the state and the country who have in view the great problems and perilous periods which were problems and perilous periods which were so bravely met and mastered by the Republican party during the past thirty years, consider the vascillating and disastrous efforts of the party now in power to cope with the public questions of the last eighteen months, and answer whether the Democratic party has proved its capacity for safe independent action in this or city for safe independent action in this or any other serious period of our country's recent history, and whether their proper place in government is not that of an ob-jecting minority.

Do not all men see that they have shown themselves incapable of formulating or carrying out any consistent policy of constructive legislation? Is it not true that since the party was placed in control of the government in 1592 there has been scarcely a question of administrative pol-icy, foreign or domestic, in which it has not gone counter to the sober judgment of the great body of the American people? ARE THE PEOPLE SATISFIED?

The people will endeavor to adjust themselves to the new conditions, and it is my earnest hope that so far as possible a read-justment will offer our industries an opportunity to resume business

portunity to recume business.

If the people are satisfied with the year's work at Washington they will vote for a continuation of that kind of governmental policy. If they are not, as I believe they are not, they will abide the time until they can make an effective appeal to the freegonic tribuyal the American belief freeman's tribunal, the American ballot

In its infancy, the Republican party was strong enough, with the aid of the patri-otic citizens of all other parties, to restore the Union; in its youth it was wise enough to give our nation and its people unpre-cedented presperity; in its manhood it is great enough to bring back a prosperty ost through misunderstanding and misepresentation.

The present conditions invite the pro-

foundest thought and the highest patriotism. They invoke a deeper reverence for law and order. They domand an American standard comprehending every American interest and individual. Let English statesmanship provide for Great Britain; let France and Germany and Russia and the other nations provide for them of their own household. They have proven through ages to be able to take care of themselves et American charity begin in the American home, which is the unit of American stability and glory. Let us raise the standard of American citizenship and teach ourselves to appreciate more deeply the blessings that God has showered upon our land and all its inhabitants. Let us be more patriotically jealous of our in-dividual and national privileges and prerogatives, and more careful whom we permit to share them with us. Let us hold fast to the great fact that each of us is an integral and responsible part of our common country; and we are relatively responsible for its up-building or its decline that the emblems upon these walls are our colors bequeathed to us by other Americans whose example shall be as a torch to our future progress: that this is our country and these our institutions, and that every battlefield and patriot's grave is a monu

ment erected to insure their prosperity.

The fathers guaranteed to us both civil and religious liberty, which, as in the past so in the future, must ever run in parallel lines, and you well know that parallel lines never come together. The same power guaranteed to us a fee simple title in all American institutions. Therefore, the American market is our market; the American home is our home; the American ree schools is our schools; the American Sabbath is our Sabbath; the American fields and farms, mines and mills, factories and workshops are ours, to be defended and protected by the men and women of

Democracy's Fiasco. Hon. W. D. Owen, et Peru, Ind. Last year we collected \$196,000,000 by the McKinley law. After thirty years of venemous attack on us they have levied a tar-iff that only falls short of the McKinley law \$17,000,000. If McKinley is a robber, Democracy must say "I am another,"

A Lofty Sentiment. He paid his summer hotel bill, And paid it all in cash, Then looking at the wreck, he said; "Who steals my purse steals trash." - Detroit Free Press.

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From the N. Y. Tribune, Non.1, 1888

The Flour Awards

"CHICAGO, Oct. 81.—Fhe first official announcement of World's Fair diplomas on flour has been made. A medal has been awarded by the World's Fair judges to the flour manufactured by the Washburn, Crosby Co. in the great Washburn Flour Mills, Minneapolis. The committee reports the flour strong and pure, and entitles it to rank as first-class patent flour for family and bakers' use."

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SUPERLATIVE AND GOLD MEDAL

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Gold Medai Brand; Joseph A. Mears, Main
avenue, Superlative Brand.
Green Ridge—A.L.Spencer Gold Medai Brand.
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J. T. McHale, Superlative Brand.
Corbondos—Fere Gold Medai Brand.
Olyphant—James Jordan, Superlative Brand.
Olyphant—James Jordan, Superlative Brand.
Olyphant—James Jordan, Superlative Brand.
Carbondos—S. E. Harding.
Waverly—M. W. Blase & Son, Gold Medai.
Tobyhanna—Tobyhanna & Leshigh Lumber
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Tobyhanna—Tobyhanna & Leshigh Lumber
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Adams, Gold Medai.
Factoryville—Charles Gardner, Gold Medai.
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